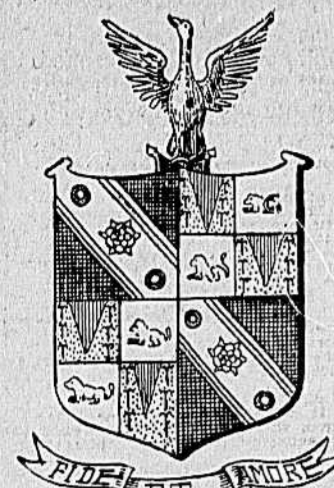


THE TIMES-DISPATCH

GENEALOGICAL COLUMN

CONWAY FAMILY.

OF VIRGINIA.



BT. CONWAY, 1640.

The Conway family of Virginia is one of the few who can point with pride to an almost unbroken line, and trace clearly by names, marriages and dates, its family record from its early sources in England, 1640, to the present time, 1904. We with pleasure give it place here, as compiled by one of its prominent members, Dr. William B. Conway, of Augusta, Ga., who, as a native Virginian, and though out of her borders, has carefully preserved the annals of his family in accurate and complete form, which is to be commended to all the Virginia families of noble and gentle birth who would hand down their family record to posterity.

The House of Conway sprang from Sir Edward Conway, an Baron Conway, of "Rugby," now called Rugby, of County Warwick. Part of his extensive inheritance was in the north of Ireland, his lordship being created a peer of that kingdom, likewise, 1710, with the title of Duke of Somerset. Sir Henry Seymour Conway, second son of Lord Conway the 1st, was a distinguished military officer and statesman, born in 1720. He served with applause in the seven years' war, was secretary of State from 1765 to 1768, was appointed Commander in Chief in 1782 and died in 1795, being at that time the senior British field-marshal.

Mr. Edwin Conway, of county Worcester, England, came to Virginia 1649; he married in England Mary Ellen, daughter of Edwin Conway, second son of Lord Conway the 1st, 1690, Sarah Fleet; second, Elizabeth Thompson.

Elionhead Conway married 1663, Henry Thacker. Colonel Edwin Conway married, 1701, first, Anna Ball, "half sister to mother of George Washington."

Francis Conway married, 1718, Rebecca Callett. She married John Moore.

Major Peter Conway married, 1735, first, Elizabeth Spahn; second, Bettie Lee.

Elizabeth Conway married, 1723, Christopher Garlington.

Agatha Conway married, 1737, Captain Cuthbert Spahn.

Millicent Conway married, 1742, Colonel James Gordon.

George Conway married, 1739, Ann Heath. She then married Travers Downman.

Francis Conway married, 1741, Sarah Tallaferrro; then James Taylor.

George Conway married, 1752, Spencer Carter.

Colonel Edwin Conway married, 1763, Walker Conway married, 1776, Annie Moncre.

Captain Francis Conway married, 1770, Elizabeth Fitzhugh.

General Henry Conway married Sarah Henderley.

Captain Catlett Conway married, 1778, Susannah Catlett.

Sarah Moncre Conway married, 1802, Catherine Starke Peyton.

Eleanor Rose Conway married, 1748, Colonel James Madison, and was the mother of James Madison, President of the United States.

Hannah Conway married, 1748, Tunstall Hack.

Sarah Conway married Dr. Charles Taylor.

Agatha Conway married, 1765, Jesse Ball.

Anna Conway married, 1755, Isaac Eustace.

Ann Conway married, 1770, John Moncre.

Nelly Conway married, 1760, Major Isaac Hite.

Sarah Conway married, 1783, Colonel James Ewell.

Agatha Ann Conway married Richard Gaskins.

Sarah Tallaferrro Conway married, 1800, Philip Thornton.

Edwin Conway married, 1804, Mary Jackson Dade.

John Conway married, 1812, Harriet Elizabeth Thornton.

Thomas Conway married Mary Hawes Buckner.

Catharine Conway, born, 1766; died, 1839; married, first, Valinda Tallaferrro; second, Harriet S. Taylor.

Valentine Yalberton Conway married, 1824, Mary Catherine Washington Henry.

Walker Peyton Conway married, 1823, Margaret Eleanor Daniel.

Moncre Conway married, 1832, Ann B. Smith.

Eustace Conway married Maria Tomlin.

John Conway married Mary Stuart.

Edward Henry Conway married, 1853, Sarah J. Stricker.

comber 14, 1856, Julia E. Thomas. Their children are Dinky, Alfred Tallaferrro, Archie Moncre, Manie Greer.

John Gibbons Conway married, first, Sparks; second, Mrs. Hemphshire.

Child, Kent.

Henry Clay Conway married, 1878, Matie M. Mann, Child, John Keith.

Moncre Daniel Conway married, 1883, Ellen Davis.

Richard Moncre Conway married, 1887, Catherine Littlepage Holladay.

Callett Conway married, 1848, Selma Frances Fitzhugh.

Patrick Henry Conway married, 1868, M. H. Hall.

Elizabeth Conway married, 1802, Lawrence Collett.

Susannah Conway married, 1797, Hay Tallaferrro.

Elizabeth Conway married, 1791, Henry Fitzhugh.

Mary Butler Washington Conway married 1825 Hon. Richard Cassius Leo Moncre.

Agatha Ann Moncre Conway married, Dr. Maurice Emmanuel.

Elizabeth Fitzhugh Conway married, 1841, Hon. Joseph Dunbar Shields.

Georgianna Tallaferrro Conway married, 1841, Hon. George R. Atkinson.

Annie Hawes Conway married, Thomas Rowe.

Elizabeth Battelle Fitzhugh Conway married, 1858, Henry Thornton; children were Henry, Fitzhugh, Marlon, Glassell.

Margaret Glassell Conway married Francis C. Fitzhugh; children, Lula, Mildred, James, Glassell.

John Conway married, Oscar S. Fitzhugh; his second wife, Louisa Brown.

Madison, John, Fitzhugh, Oscar, William, Fannie, Edwin, Lizette.

Ellen Somerville Conway married, 1858, Catlett Conway Fitzhugh; children were Henry Newman, Mary Stuart, Battelle Conway, Valinda, Wallace, Jennie, Somerville, Stuart.

Robert Conway married, 1884, Francis C. Fitzhugh; children, Wilbur, Nelly, Catlett.

Mary Wallace Conway married, 1867, James L. Davis; children were Alice, Penn, Thomas, Russell, May Virginia.

Fanny Conway, George Coleman, James J. E. F. Conway married, 1872, H. Bushrod Sparks. Children were Henry, Rosa, Mamie, Clarke.

Corra Buchanan Conway married, 1892, John N. Conway.

Virginia Dade Conway married 1898, Leroy Latham.

Florida Virginia Conway married, 1870, J. G. Allen.

Elia Henry Conway married, A. E. Blotson.

Catharine Cora Conway married W. P. Harrison.

Margaret Mildred Stone Conway married 1890, Prof. Andrew March, L.L. D.

We see in the above list many prominent names from all over the State, some of whom we will revert to in the near future.

The arms for Conway are blended with those of Seymour, being quarterly: 1st and 4th sa., on a bend cingled, arg. a rose between two annulets, gu. for Conway. 2d and 3d quarterly, arg. a lion or, on a pile gu. between six fleurs de lys, 2d, 3d and 3d a lion guardant, for Seymour.

Crest—An Eagle out of a dual crown, for Conway.

Motto—Fide et Amore, with faith and love.

The crest for Seymour is the bust of a Moor, but we do not give it, nor the supporters to the shield for Seymour proper.

These arms for Conway are taken from the silver plate now in possession of the family and are exact as given in the English Peerage.

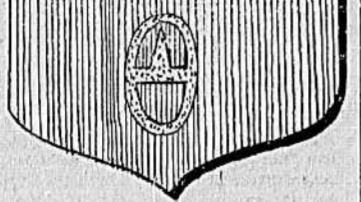
E. C. M.

DABNEY FAMILY, Continued.

The original name from which Dabney sprang, had three final endings: first, that Aubigny, a town of France, seated on the river Neure, twenty-two miles from Bourges. This had the title of a duchy, as belonging to the Duke of Richmond, in right of the Duchess of Portsmouth, who was also Duchess of Aubigny, from whom the Duke of Richmond was descended.

The second ending was that of D'Aubigny, as given by the English Duke, George Gordon Lennox, at the time when the Duchy was conferred by Louis XIV. on Louis René de Penecourt, of England, Conte de Guenolle, in favor of his son, Charles Lennox, Duke of Richmond, 1683-84.

The third ending was given by the French, Aubigne, as it is usually known there. After reaching America, it resolved itself into Dabney. We heard this



DUKE d' AUBIGNY.

whom were Theodore Agrippa D'Aubigny, a French Calvinist, who was much attached to Henry IV., and spent the last of his life in France, where he died in 1639. His son, Constant D'Aubigny, who was father of the notorious Madame de Maintenon, became quite eminent as an author and from whom the literary talent of the family seems to have descended.

Last week we gave the descent of Jean and Cornelius D'Aubigny, who are supposed to be in the direct lineage of the above, and of whom we will now give something further concerning their many descendants to place here. The arms for the Duke of Aubigny, is an escutcheon of pretence over all, being on a shield, gules, three buckles or without motto, Crest, though the motto for the Duke of Richmond, "En la rose je fleurie," might suit it with it.

Of the French family of Aubigny, there were several prominent characters, among

distinguished descendants in this country.

In the "Dabneys, of Virginia," there is a quotation from "Duyklynck's Cyclopaedia of American Literature," which says: "Richard Dabney, born in 1787, son of Samuel Dabney and Jane Meriwether, of Louisa county, was a leader in the burning of the Richmond Theatre in 1811, receiving serious injuries. He published a 12 mo. volume of poems in 1812, and was said to have written a large part of 'Cary's Olive Branch.' He retired to his birth place in Louisa county, where he remained, devouring such books and pamphlets as he could find, and visiting his neighbors until his death, November 21, 1859, at the age of 72, being unmarried. His prevailing traits of mind, were memory and imagination, his experience being only in literature, as for mathematics and the sciences, he had no taste whatever.

We have before us, in the old Evangelical Magazine of 1819 specimens of Richard Dabney's volume of poems mentioned above, with a severe criticism, believed to be written by Wire, who was his special friend and admirer. His "Rhododaphne," certainly shows great talent and merit as a poet, and the passages of real classical beauty and pathos. Speaking of his escape from the burning Richmond Theatre in 1811, which the recent horrible Chicago theatre fire brings forcibly to mind; it can be stated that the maternal grandmother of Professor R. H. Dabney, of the University of Virginia, was also barely rescued from that dreadful catastrophe of 1811. There were several Dabneys who settled in Louisa county during the eighteenth century, whose descendants moved to Albemarle and married into the families of Lewis, Carr, Minor and Meriwether, from whom there many branches of the family. The "Rhododaphne" of Dabney, which has recently been brought out by a Richmond publishing house.

None could have been more so, than Robert Lewis Dabney, born 1820, who became most prominent as a Presbyterian minister; also as a professor of philosophy, and author of distinct merit; and who eventually became the chief clerk of Stonewall Jackson's staff. His interesting and varied life has recently been brought out by a Richmond publishing house.

Dabney Carr, of Albemarle, was called by William Wirt, his "friend of friends."

Dabney Minor was also a talented and prominent man.

Samuel Dabney, of "Dunlora," married his first cousin, Reuben Lewis, brother of Meriwether Lewis, the explorer.

He was made Indian agent to the Monticolas and Cherokees. On his return from the West, they were married, and settled at "Valley Point," near Ivy, Albemarle.

William Dabney, of King William county, represented the parish of St. David, in the Episcopal convention held at Richmond in 1796; it is the only time his name appeared.

John Dabney married Clara Winston Miller, daughter of William Miller, clerk of Goodland, 1790.

There was also Augustine L. Dabney, of Gloucester county, 1827, supposed to be brother of above.

Charles W. Dabney, born 1794, was appointed minister to Fall, 1828, and during the family troubles, he turned the parish into a refuge for the poor, and showed them how to raise new and varied crops, by which they eventually sustained themselves. He died in the Azores, 1871.

Nor must we forget the present Charles William Dabney, president of the University of Tennessee, now the University of Virginia, considered one of the most gifted educators, scientist and authors of the day.

Indeed, there are few families, who, for great literary talent, indomitable work in the cause of humanity, and the elevation of the people during the past century, can be pointed to with more distinction than that of Dabney.

E. C. M.

Skipwith Again.

The writer of the Genealogical Column courted a lady and gives the letter below. He says here that "E. C. B." totally misrepresents the writing and assertions of the writer (E. C. M.) on the Skipwith family, and that the letter written hardly justifies this letter.

E. C. M.

Dec. 31st, 1903.

Editor of Genealogical Column, Times-Dispatch:

Sir—Upon consulting Burke's Peerage, referred to by E. C. M. (December 13th) as the source of certain information in regard to "The Skipwith Family of Virginia," I find that he has copied with great exactness, word for word, the account of the family, and yet I am not disposed to yield the accuracy of the record from which I quoted. Quite one hundred and fifty years elapsed between the landing of the first Skipwith at Jamestown, and the rest of the family in Virginia, to his title and estates in England. For the history of the family during that stormy period, Burke must have depended upon family records and traditions, which may or may not have been more accurate than my own. Bishop Made, in "Old Churches and Families of Virginia," gives the vestry lists of the early colonial churches. In that of Christ Church, Middlesex county, between the years 1638 and 1764, he found the name of Skipwith twice, and adds: "The old English aristocracy is apparent in the vestry books; Sir Henry Chicheley, baronet and knight, and Sir William Skipwith, baronet and knight, appear in the vestry lists of the head of the vestrymen, their titles giving them this precedence."

Here is the Sir William Skipwith of Burke's. Again, in the vestry list of St. Andrew's Church, Bristol, he found the name of "Robert Skipwith," and also that of "Robert Skipwith," without doubt his second son and ancestor of the Skipwiths of Tidewater county. Surely this is the Sir William of my record, who "lived near Petersburg." In none of the vestry lists have I found the "Sir Grey Skipwith" of Burke's record, "who came to Virginia during the usurpation of Cromwell, and on his return to England, he fled to Virginia, but only and always 'Sir William'."

Nor does the good bishop, who makes many allusions to the white servants of the period, note anywhere his fastidiousness by E. C. M. that in the aristocratic society, when class distinctions were most stringent, and family pride at its height, these servants were permitted when set free to take the names of their owners, or of other families of equal note. I can find no hint of

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Chicago Cottage Organs.
The Most Celebrated Instruments on the Market To-day.

16 Pianos to be sold at a great reduction. They have just come in from one of our branch houses and will be sold at a great reduction. \$175 TO \$300 IS THE PRICE—TERMS \$5.00 PER MONTH.

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It will enable you to interpret the greatest works of the masters with finish and expression.

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No. 213 East Broad Street.

such a custom in the colonial history of Virginia, and am constrained to believe that E. C. M. has been confused by the universal practice of the emancipated African slaves.

In writing to the genealogical column of the Times-Dispatch, I was not aware that it was concerned exclusively with Virginia families of royal descent, but in this connection I take occasion to refer to E. C. M. to "Americans of Royal Descent," a collection of the Genealogical Society, whose lineage is traced to the Legitimate Issue of Kings." By Charles H. Browning, member of the American Historical Society, in Pedigree CXIII. of that collection, in a lineage traced through many royal lines back to the conquerors of England, and the names of those of the family who were mentioned in my mother's record, her own, of course, among them.

The discovery of this "royal descent" was a surprise to me, for if those old-time gentle folk knew of it, they cared nothing about it, and did not discover it. Content to be loyal gentlemen of Virginia, they sought to be distinguished—only by that high ideal of conduct which could not stoop to petty insult, and by that courtesy in speech and writing, which is the obvious hall marks of gentle birth.

E. C. B.

BOTH MEN AND MULES PRACTICE DECEIT

Deceit often underlines the fabric of the home and it also sometimes disconnects a man from a good horse and leaves a jaded, wind-broken, stump sucking steed in its stead.

Deceit is practiced almost exclusively by men and mules. Men are extremely deceitful and occasionally a woman is found who is handy at pulling the Arizona goat hair over the eyes, while a mule will maintain a sly, doctored attitude for months at a time.

The "possum" is very deceitful except when parboiled, baked brown and surrounded by sweet potatoes.

People say that a girl says no when she means yes, but married men have not found it that way.

Some men are so deceitful that they lie to their wives. He to their offspring, lie to the editor, lie to the preacher, and even lie to the candidate after they have the big-faced dollar in the operture of their trousers.

There are men in Missouri who are so deceitful that they try to deceive themselves. They reason that a dull head and the dark brown taste is simply a pleasant specimen of innocent enjoyment. Such men, if they are over-fortunate enough to get in halting distance of the peck, they will try to palm themselves off on St. Peter as class leaders.

If there is anything that brings more woe and misery into the world than deception, Noah Webster has overvalued it. He has said that it is the worst of all evils, and yet he has not found it that way.

Deception is the rat trap that catches the entire human family and then turns right around and puts a nice piece of fresh cheese on the trigger in an effort to catch the man who made the trap.

Beware of the base deceiver, and be careful that you don't stumble and fall over yourself.—Nevada (Mo.) Post.

Force of Habit.

Senator Hanna has no wish of his own in the matter. It is hard for him to get out of the habit of consulting the best interests of the country.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

EARLY DAYS IN VIRGINIA

The Story of Them to be Copied and Preserved by Order of Congress.

IT WILL HELP JAMESTOWN

Reproduced for Shakespeare's Friend and in Time Fell Into Thomas Jefferson's Hands.

Henry Writchesley, Earl of Southampton and Baron of Titchfield, to whom Shakespeare dedicated his "Venus and Adonis," was once the owner of two big manuscript folios, now in the Library of Congress, which are soon to be copied and printed by order of Congress. The manuscript is a record of the transactions of the Virginia Company of London, and throws a flood of light on the early history of that colony.

Aside from the valuable historical matter contained within the leather covers of the tough old folios, the history of the books themselves is of interest, involving as it does the names of Moore, of world-fame, and of Thomas Moore, of the volumes were made in 1580 by Conway Robinson, and published by the Virginia Historical Society.

Robinson, however, merely touched the surface of the matter buried in the quaint relation of the Virginia Company's affairs. In the introduction to Conway Robinson's publication a sketch is given of the history of the two old volumes. This is a most curious and interesting thing the authorship or authority for it is not given.

In one of the old mansions of Chelsea, England, which tradition says was once the home of Sir Thomas Moore, the author of "Utopia," there lived in 1624 Sir John Danvers, a prominent member of the Virginia Company, and the friend of the Earl of Southampton, president of the company. Danvers had married the widow, Harbert, who brought to his home ten little Harberts, one of whom was afterward known to fame as the gentle religious poet, George Herbert.

The King having resolved to annul the charter of the Virginia Company, and an attempt having been made to secure the records of the company, a visit was made to Sir John Danvers by Edward Collingwood, secretary of the company, who suggested that a copy be made of the records. A copyist was employed, and to insure secrecy he was locked in Danvers' house, where the two volumes were filled with the records. Collingwood compared the copy page by page, with the original, and certified to the correctness of the transcript. His attest is as clear to-day as it was on June 16, 1624, when it was signed. Three days before the deed was done, Lord Chief Justice Ley, the "old man eloquent" of Milton's sonnet, pronounced judgment against the Virginia Company.

Sir John Danvers took the two manuscript volumes to the Earl of Southampton, who was highly gratified to have a copy of the company's transactions, "and expressed his pleasure by throwing his arm around the neck of Sir John. Then, turning to his brother, he said: 'I have been kept at my house at Titchfield; there are the evidences of my honor, and I value them more than the evidences of my lands.'"

The Earl of Southampton died in that year, 1624, and was succeeded by his son, who became Lord High Treasurer of England, and lived until 1667. The manuscript records were purchased from this Earl for sixty guineas by William Byrd, auditor and recorder of the colony of Virginia. This was the father of William Byrd of Westover, who inherited the books and placed them in the library there.

The Rev. William Smith, a brother-in-law of Peyton Randolph, first president of the Continental Congress, wrote a history of Virginia in 1746, drawing much of his material from the manuscript volumes in the Byrd library. The parson was living at the glebe of York, and was called by the name of "Old Byrd."

When the records were purchased by the United States government in 1815 the two folios were included in the lot. They were placed in the Library of Congress, where they have ever since remained. At present they are kept in a steel safe in the manuscript room, in company with other priceless manuscripts.

The books contain a record of the Virginia Company from its inception on April 10, 1580, to June 7, 1624. The first volume contains 354 pages and the second 387. The handwriting is small and compact, and a copy in ordinary print would fill several large volumes.

It will be done, of course, by an expert, who will be kept at the task for many months. It is proposed by Congress to print 7,000 copies of the records for the use of the Senate, the House of Representatives and the Library of Congress.—New York Sun.

HIS RICHEST CUSTOMER.

A Little Upholsterer Learns How Some Millionaires Pay Bills.

An upholsterer of the kind usually known as little, not on account of his physique, but owing to the proportions of his establishment, was recently called upon to do some work in one of New York's great houses.

He was delighted at serving in so great an establishment, did the work as well as he could, and with an eager hope of some more in the future.

That happened in February. He sent in another bill in May and in June called on the millionaire to get the money due him for his work. And—N. Y. Sun.

He was only at the beginning of last November that a letter arrived from the lady of the millions. It did not, however, contain a check. Inside of it was a printed slip, which read:

In answer to your letter of Oct. 16, I would say that Mrs. X's bills are always audited on Jan. 1. You will receive the amount of your account soon after that date.

This bore the signature of a secretary. So eleven months will have elapsed when the little upholsterer gets the money due him for his work. And—N. Y. Sun.

His richest customer he ever had.—N. Y. Sun.

Has the True Ring About It!

THE generous reception accorded our recent announcement of honest reductions in Men's Clothing prior to inventory prompts us to offer, beginning Monday morning, Boys' and Children's Clothing at these legitimate reductions:

Russian, Sailor and Peter Thompson Suits, with separate silk collars and cuffs, for little boys of 3 to 7 years, that sold up to and including the \$10.00 ones, are included in lot No. 1. They go now at... **\$4.98**

Reefers of Blue, Black, Red and Gray Beaver, for little tots, that sold up to and including the \$5.00 ones, are included in lot No. 2. They go now at.... **\$1.98**

Boys' Norfolk and Double-Breasted Suits, ages eight to sixteen years, that sold up to and including the \$3.00 ones, are in lot No. 3 at..... **\$1**